The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 25. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1871. NO. 17.

FOREIGN.

Prorogation of the British Parliament to November 7.

Verbatim Copy of the Speech of Queen Victoria.

Departure of the Grand Duke Alexis for New York.

Interesting Details of the Trials of Communists at Versailles.

Startling Statements in Regard to Evictions from Ireland.

Great Britain.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT—THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—Parliament was prorogued to-day. The Commons were summoned to the Chamber of the House of Lords, where they listened to the Queen's speech. But six Peers were in attendance, and only a few ladies were present. The speech was read by the Lord Chancellor, as one of the members of the Royal Commission. The following is a correct copy:

My Lords and Gentlemen:

No time has now arrived when I am enabled to release you from your attendance in Parliament, and to commend your unwearied labors for the public good.

I acknowledge, with satisfaction, the loyal readiness with which you have made provision for my beloved children, the Princess Louise and Prince Arthur.

The great events and important changes which have recently occurred on the Continent, of which Europe still not compromise the friendly relations existing between the Crown of the United Kingdom and foreign powers. Whatever past I may take in those international questions which may arise in those international questions which may arise in those international questions which may arise

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TUESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1871.

NO ANSWER FROM TAMMANY.

Boss Tweed's flying, after much ado about the printed figures wherewith play was about to be put down their accounts, and vindicate the uprightness of Tammany—that is, show that black is white by out a rapturous pro-nouncement—have suddenly concluded not to publish any thing. Mayor Hall, in his personal organ (which is of course supported from the stealings of the Ring) explains that the policy of the thieves is to "treat with sensible contempt the furious din that has been lately launched at them." This is, perhaps, the best thing Mayor Hall and his accomplices can do under the circumstances, though it must require either a very elastic nature or a very hardened one to "come out strong" and be amiable under such circumstances. Some of the Boss's friends in romance, and doubtless some of the finest in real life, have been noted for the amiability with which they could scuttle ships, cut throats, ruin women, or poison innocent affection, and even receive the punishment which these things usually incur. Mayor Hall being a literary man, it is probable that he has determined upon the smiling policy, instead of stemming any answer to the damning charges which are brought against him and his fellows.

From Tweed, the head of this gang, no explanation was expected, as he is not holding any city office in his own name. From Hall, the Mayor, an explanation was due, since he had committed himself to all the swelling that had been done by affixing his signature to the warrants which had been fraudulently drawn and abdited, to the amount of many millions of dollars. But the principal answer is the Ring. It is said any to-day have been received in the city from the Comptroller Connolly. If the charges which the Republicans and taxpayers have made against Tammany are false, Tammany has but to exhibit the accounts which show that the moneys spent have been honestly and economically applied. Even if the crimes charged were less in degree than the accusation alleges, Tammany might make a point by exposing the actual state of the case, and crying "Radical lies" for the ballot-box in their favor. But Hall has been heard from only through a few paltry and puerile communications to the newspapers, mostly anonymous and wholly evasive; while, as to Connolly, the Comptroller, the tax-payers have had absolutely no information of getting any report out of him. The phrase of Hall's already quoted is from an article which indicates that the policy of the Ring is to withhold all the figures and say of the *Tribune* exposure, like the boys of Egypt with the pound of flesh, "Nay, the devil give him good of it." But Hall is not like Shylock, going to lose his "antiable" temper, or ask, "leave to go from hence" to the place that he is "well." He is going to brazen it out bravely. And he doesn't see that anything can be gained (perhaps something would be lost) perhaps the accusations fall short of the fact) by making a certified estimate of the city finances, and therefore he does not believe Connolly is ready to do it. The reason, of that he states a joke in behalf of Connolly. He remarks that, while the public "frets and fumes," Comptroller Connolly probably "sits in his inner" and adds pleasantly that, in this respect,

> "the young Comptroller resembles the Jove of the Grecian Homer, for he quietly reposes on Olympus while the Trojans are fighting on the plain."

And Tammany smiles through it all. The people impose what service it was for which Ingersoll & Co. were paid $6,025,644.93 in two years, under the head of "furniture." And Tammany winks at such.

The tax-payers ask who has really got the million and a quarter charged to Keyser, as payment for plumbing work on the armories. And Tammany winks and smiles.

The people wants to know where the $2,000,000 of "extra" work on the new Court-House is to come from, which Hall's and Connolly's names to them) forecasting. And Tammany smiles and winks.

Grumbling property holders demand to know if the reckless plunder cannot cease, now that it has, in addition to a constantly-burdensome tax, pinned the city in a debt of $100,000,000. And Tammany continues to wink and smile, promising more plainly every day that the people may smile and smile and be a villain.

But Mayor Hall does not like secrecy. He has a few words of earnest. He posits a limit, on behalf of the Ring, and declares that

> "as the county government is called upon to the present, (December 1), to do it has done everything that can be done."

"All that the city government had done and is doing," is to steal; and hence we infer that "all that it is called upon to do" is also to steal, with, perhaps, the added obligation of being "amiable" or fulsome, as it were, while it does burns.

We call attention to the above explanation of Mayor Hall's explanation in full, after all in this paragraph, wherein the patriotic Mayor explains why it would be fatal to admit, out and out, that the Tammany office-holders and State jobbers and cormorants in vogue, if they are to be kicked out, and their party with them:

> "New York city," says Hall, "is the great commercial mart of the country, and the prosperity of the business men of the whole country depends upon the business done in this city. Should the financial affairs of the city be unfavorably represented at this time, when the Democratic party is preparing for the Presidential election, the effect would be most disastrous to the party."

Hall's explanation is getting to be very lucid. It won't do to publish the Comptroller's report in full for fear of a confession of judgment, so far as the charges of fraud are contained; and the explanation of Hall's why confession should not be published is the charge that the Democratic party is responsible for these frauds, as well as the individuals who perpetrated them. The confession is unquestionably a true one; for every defaulter or Embezzler who understands that the election is equivalent to a license to steal and plunder all that he can lay hands on during the term of his office, and every striker and blower of Boss Tweed (which last unfortunately, includes a few Democrats and Republicans, as well as Gothamites) knows that his claim to party services amounts to a tax on the taxes of the people, raised ostensibly for legitimate city purposes.

But Hall may still keep up his "and-it-is-for-us-to-do" style, so far as economic aspects in New York city are concerned, for the moment, of villainy in the administration of public affairs will distract the attendance of the party in that unfortunate town. No exposures of frauds, however startling, will shake the party of Democratic principles upon which Boss Tweed depends for the maintenance of his city-wealth till Novem-ber. What odds does it make to the voting majority in New York whether the tax-payers are fleeced or not; what care or use the city-owning property-holders and the commercial men have for the honesty of the city government? Whether they have or not, before property sold for taxes can be redeemed, the owner must pay the taxes and the interest on the taxes. The Democratic party is sure of its majority, and the thieves are sure of their booty.

THE ASSAULT ON THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

Prince Gortschakoff, the Russian Minister, has published an official account of the proceedings before himself and the Russian delegates from the Evangelical Alliance. From this report it appears that the Americans who had undertaken this business and who, as Americans, acted for the general Alliance, presented an appeal that the Russian Government would relax its laws under which a body of subjects professing the Lutheran faith are, on account of that faith, oppressed and denied religious freedom. The American gentlemen asked that the Minister would receive their statement and lay it before the Emperor. Prince Gortschakoff frankly told the deputation that their mission had the appearance of an interference in the domestic affairs of Russia, and was a suggestion to the Russian Government as to the proper manner in which it should govern its own people; therefore, he could not do less than to decline their request. It appears that, soon after, a similar address from Switzerland was offered Prince Gortschakoff, which he refused to accept, and then, unwilling to appear so boorishly rude as to dress and not the other, he requested the Americans to withdraw their paper, which they did.

This was a decided snub a front re-pulse, from the respectful set-back, and yet, despite the decision to have expected anything else? What government in the world would permit itself to be addressed by a number of foreigners with a suggestion that it was guilty of injustice and oppression to its own people; that its laws were barbarous; that its constitution was wrong, and its civilization behind the age? Would England permit such an address from citizens of the United States, or of Prussia, or of France? Would the Government of the United States receive an address from citizens of Austria, setting forth the despotic tendency of this government, pronouncing it a libel upon civilization, and a reproach to mankind? Would the United States receive such an address from a foreign government, formally and officially communicated? Would not the diplomatic agent who should present such a document to the President be promptly notified that his further official relations with this country would not be recognized?

The long and friendly relations which have existed between the United States and the Russian Governments, and the high respect in which American citizens have always been held by the Russian authorities, was the reason why the Evangelical Alliance selected an American deputation to present this address. The Russian Minister yielded to the extent of receiving the delegates personally, and treating them respectfully, and that he did this solely because they were Americans is evident from the fact of a peremptory refusal to receive an address of the same kind from Europeans. The deputation, though not representing an American organization, nor by any means representing American nationality, under cover of being American citizens obtained an official hearing for an address importing, in itself, and when from Americans, no interference, would have been denied. Interference in the internal affairs of governments by citizens of other nations is a matter never tolerated; is grossly offensive, and when attempted is justly and properly repelled as an insult. The attempt of Americans to be politely snubbed by the Russian Minister may probably thank their American-ism from an escape from a more rigorous rebuke. The way to obtain relief for these Americans, in Russia, who are, for some friendly government, distantly hinted or actually solicited, to ask, as a personal favor, that some mitigation might be extended to them in the matter of this kind could not be made without first obtaining an assurance that such a request would not be considered as offensive, or an interference, or an insult. It is possible that these Lutheran brethren, in Russia, who are, in some general family or associations in Prussia, and to obtain any relief for them it would be wiser to leave the whole matter with Russians, who would have some official understanding on the subject which Americans, especially in full dress and have something done. Volunteer diplomacy and foreign ecclesiastical advice, as to how national affairs should be conducted, can hardly be expected to meet any serious consideration.

GREAT BRITAIN'S ORIENTAL TWIN.

A career of the Japanese Empire has recently been taken, and for the first time in modern history the world. The extension which has been made by the Mikado of over a population rather under than which has heavily been estimated, viz., 34,758,861; of whom 1,870,396 belong to the semi-irresponsible orders of the military and military retainers; 31,000,000 to the yeomanry of the land, and the remainder to classes higher or lower than these. It is found that there are in the empire 7,009,798 houses, which gives an average of just about five persons to each house. The statistician have discovered that there is the same ratio which prevails in England, where, also, the total population compares very closely with that of the Mikado's dominion.

If the statisticians had chosen to go further in pursuit of analogies, they might have discovered many such between the two nations. In the first place, their geographical position is as if they were set and placed to match each other. Standing as the right and left Bankers of the Eastern Continent, they occupy positions very similar. Japan is an area of about 160,000 miles, stands, separated by a narrow channel from China, the France of Asia, just as Great Britain, with an area nearly equal, is separated by a narrow Continent across the English Channel. For her Ireland, Nipbon has Yesso, off at the north, with an area almost exactly equal to that of the Emerald Isle; and the Straits of Sangar are the Irish Sea of Japan. Yezaldve in America the two groups are quite similarly situated. Both are accessible to as more easily than the continent which they flank, and, accordingly, our commercial relations with the British Isles are more intimate than with any other nation of Europe, as our intercourse with Japan is becoming more extensive than with any other continental nation of Asia. We ship across the Atlantic to one of these neighbors as much as we traffic to the other with almost equal ease.

Lying in nearly the same latitudes, the products of the two insular groups are not dissimilar. Particularly is each of the main islands, Nipbon and Great Britain, favored in climate and in mineral resources. Growing out of these is the pre-eminence which both peoples enjoy as manufacturers and artificers. In aid of the manufacturing industries toward which the inclinations of the people tend, Japan, as well as England, abounds in bituminous coal.

The population of each empire is very dense, and in Japan, as well as Great Britain, the people are gregariously industrious, and, as a general rule, well-to-do. We find the two most populous cities of the world. The theories of the two countries are alike in that they go back to a period of total obscurity which no researcher have yet been able to fathom. To match the British love of fair play, the inviolable faith, and general honesty, we have those Japanese characteristics, as sketched by a traveler, who has studied them thoroughly. The easy notions of honor to the verge of feasticism; and they are haughty, studious and licentious. The slightest infraction of truth is punished with severity; they are open-hearted, hospitable, and as friends faithful to death." To match the British aristocracy Japan has a high class of Daimios, few in the hundred, and the corresponding Kuges, also few in number as the Peers of the realm, while there are other hereditary nobles, numbering 128, probably about the same as the Baronets and the Knights of Bagdad.

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SELF-CONVICTED DEMAGOGUE.

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THE NEW YORK PENITENTIARIES.

The fiscal management of the New York Penitentiaries appears to be no under favorable. In the month of March, 1868, the present time the annual deficits have never been less than $300,000, except in 1870, when the deficit for the year amounted to nearly a million and a quarter of dollars. We copy the following exhibit from the New York *Tribune*:

[Table: Penitentiaries — Receipts, Expenditures, Deficit, Surplus, Average Number of Prisoners, Cost per Prisoner, for 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871]

THE NORTHWEST.

The Lawrenceville (Pa.) Courier of August 17 says:

> "On Tuesday, one of the most terrific and heavy rains ever known in this section of country, accompanied by a strong wind, visited this place. The rain fell in torrents for about two hours, and the wind blew a perfect gale. The streets of the town were converted into rivers, and the water rushed down the hillsides in such quantities as to carry away fences, bridges, and crops in its course. The damage done to property in this place will amount to several thousand dollars. Many persons have lost their entire crops of corn, potatoes, and oats, and the loss to the farmers in the vicinity will be very heavy. Reports from the surrounding country are to the effect that the storm was equally severe in other localities, and that the damage done to property will be very great."

CAPTIVE COMMUNISTS.

Opening of the Trials at Versailles—Sketches of the Prisoners—Pen Pictures of the Accused.

(Correspondence of the London Times.)

The courts-martial commenced their sittings this morning in the Salle Orangerie at Versailles. At 11 o'clock the hall began to fill. The tribunal space within the multitude still raised about two and a half metres above the floor of the hall. At the bottom of the platform is a long table, behind which are placed fourteen chairs, including the seats of the Commissaries of Government and of the Court. Upon a small green-baize-covered table in front are placed the articles to be produced in evidence against the prisoners. Here is a kepi with seven silver lines stripes, a cash and sword of dazzling scarlet, a revolver and cases, and a sword-belt without any weapon, and, lastly, the scarf of a Free Mason of the 33rd degree.

Among the earliest arrivals were General Cissey, in civil costume; the reporters, writers, &c., for the press; Maître Lachaud, Maître Labory, and a great number of distinguished persons, who had applied for the right of the tribunal were ranged six rows of benches, entirely occupied by journalists, reporters, and the public. On the left were other rows of benches, upon which were placed the accused, surrounded by files of gendarmes, with sword bayonets fixed upon their muskets. Behind the prisoners the remaining portion of the vast hall is arranged into several divisions, the centre being reserved for the witnesses for the right and left are places reserved for favored persons. At the bottom of the hall there is a crowd of spectators standing on the seats benches, while some forty advocates occupy the chairs in front of the accused.

At 11 hour a military call announced the arrival of the Commissary-Extraordinary of the Republic, Merlin, and the Commissary-Substitute, Gaveau, who were received by Mr. Merlin, the Commissary of the Republic

THE COREAN FIGHT.

Narrative of the Attack Upon the Asiatic Fleet—Engaging and Capturing the Enemy's Stronghold.

We had in the Shanghai Evening Courier the first account of the fight between the officers, sailors, and marines of the Asiatic fleet of the United States and the Coreans. Since that publication it will be remembered, Admiral Rodgers, with the consent of Secretary Fish, was the firing upon a surveying party of Americans who had been sounding from boats in a river, for which sovereign insult the Coreans refused to offer an apology or even an explanation.

A few days after the attack of the 1st of June, the Coreans sent a boat alongside the flagship, with cattle, sheep, and fruit for sale, and a message that, as the foreigners had come a very long distance, they were probably in want of something to eat. The Admiral dictated a reply to the effect that, as no apology had been made for their attack on a peaceful party, and friendly visitors, he must decline accepting their gifts. With this and its cargo the boat returned to those who sent it.

Having allowed the government ninety days in which to apologize and to communicate with its provincial authorities, at length, on the 10th of June—ten days after the Coreans had attacked the party—Admiral Rodgers proceeded to inflict severer chastisement on them. At 10 a. m. on the day mentioned, the Monocacy and Palos, with their steam launches, left Boisse Island, and proceeded up the River Seoee. There was a landing party of fifty men, Commander Meade in charge, with four officers from the Colorado, Alaska, and Benicia, under command of Captain Blake, in ship's boats, and the Monocacy, with her officers from the vessel, and Jacob Weiler, and that the others, as Captain Blake says, could not be induced to go with the temptation to try it.

Red-Hot Shot.

Brick Pomeroy has many friends in the Democratic party, who believe in his sincerity in the fight he is making for the Presidency, and they intend that he shall be inaugurated the grandest administration.

Tammany leaders, Pomeroy has little to hope from them, however, if he is in any way connected with their robberies. He is no companion to withhold his conviction when he knows that what he says of Tammany thieves.

The Democratic leaders of Tammany can go to Saratoga to nurse the sunstroke they got for the Presidency, and those of the people who have been disappointed in the grand administration.

Pomeroy's Democracy is red-hot against thieves, extravagance, and crime this year, and the ringing of swindlers now holding Democratic power in New York city, under the Democratic name, has done more to help the cause of Democracy in the country than the entire vote of the city will do this year.

Is Pomeroy?

Is he called Democratic authority among New Yorkers, but for the good of the party, but for the welfare of the people?

Is he the necessary of the Democratic party, to say the words Democratic candidate for the Presidency, and Democratic candidate for the Governorship, and Democratic candidate for the Legislature, that he could not qualify in $1,000—to say nothing of $10,000,000?

Is he Peter Bismarck Treed, the Democratic boss, William M. Tweed, the boss of the 1st, who has only made $6,000,000 out of the city, and who, by the way, is in Europe?

Is he $7,000,000 for A. Oakey Hall, Democratic mayor, who squanders it with free grit the strings, and pockets his portion of the plunder, while waiting for the verdict of the people?

Is he Murray," the receiver, is believed to have to have had a principal share in the $6,000,000 to reserve the prisoners. "In" Orse Greeley? Last evening Mr. Greeley was one of those who escaped. It said to-day was connected with Murray. He had been in the 1st, who has only made $6,000,000 out of the city, and who, by the way, is in Europe.

GAMES AND PASTIMES.

The White Stockings and Olympics at Cincinnati.

A Splendid Victory for the Former Club—Score, 25 to 6.

The Stars Beat the Alerts—One of the Neatest Games of the Season.

Mutuals vs. Rockfords—The Races To-Morrow at Dexter Park.

BASE BALL.

WHITE STOCKINGS VS. OLYMPICS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 21.—The Star Association boat is to-day, and Saturday is impossible. The people of Cincinnati who thought Brainard and Allison invincible are not so certain about it, and the White Stockings are considered a trifle stronger than they were. Barnes will probably play with the Stars, and Spalding will play with the Olympics. The latter will also play on the 23d, and the former will play on the 24th. Both clubs will be here on the 25th, and the Stars will play on the 26th. The Olympics will be here on the 27th, and will remain over Sunday. Play will begin at 10 o'clock.

The match of the White Stockings against the Olympics, which was announced for a contest, was played on the Union Grounds, Cincinnati, on Monday, and resulted in a victory for the former by a score of 25 to 6. The game was commenced promptly on time in the presence of about 4,000 persons, with Dr. Draper as umpire. In the first inning safe hitting by Wood, Pearce, and Simmons gave two earned runs, and the example thus set was beautifully followed through the game. No strong, safe, and brilliant batting on both sides was ever shown against Brainard since he began his career, and the consequence was that he became "rattled," and the result was that he gave the field on which he had once stood master. The features of the White Stocking game were the beautiful batting of Foley, Simmons, Duffy, and Wood, and the splendid fielding of Foley, Pinkham, and Pearce. Foley's fine batting as well as that of Wood's was simply terrific, the former had two three-base hits driven placed to his credit, and the latter one. Pinkham's fielding was of the style to bring out music and make a fast boss of the Jersey's hat blush, and gave the three rounds of applause from an appreciative audience that it received on other ride. Hooker hurt himself severely in running after a foul fly, and will be in place till the end of the game. Hooker caught finely, and did well at the bat. Spalding was in his best condition for pitching, as swiftly, steadily, and safely as ever. His batting as well as that of Wood's was simply terrific. Two and